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日十二月五

FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 1918.

五拜禮 號八廿月大英港香

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SPECIAL TELEGRAM.

DR. SUN YAT-SEN.

Arrives in Shanghai from Formosa.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Dr. Sun Yat-sen arrived from Formosa via Japan yesterday. He left the vessel in mid-stream and landed at the French Concession, where he is residing.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

THE GERMANS IN CHINA.

Why Their Deportation is Cancelled.

London, June 25.

Herr von Kuhlmann, the Foreign Minister, speaking in the Reichstag, announced that the Anglo-German War Prisoners Conference at the Hague had already achieved an important result, namely, the abandonment of the detestable idea of deporting the Germans from China.

The announcement was received with general cheer.

China's Motives.

London, June 25.

The Times correspondent at Shanghai says that deep disappointment is felt owing to the cancellation of the arrangement to deport the Germans. It is pointed out that China has not given way from fear but from motives of humanity, owing to German threats of reprisals on Chinese and Allied subjects in German hands.

IS IT PEACE?

Austrian Ambassador Call on Spanish Foreign Minister.

London, June 25.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Madrid, the Austrian Ambassador visited the Foreign Minister, and it is reported in the Lobby that the Government is anxious to adjourn Parliament in order to be at full liberty to intervene in international affairs of the highest importance.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

What Count Hertling Thinks of It.

London, June 25.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that the Reichstag, following Herr von Kuhlmann, Count Hertling said he had not intended to speak in view of the experiences of himself and predecessors in regard to their speeches, which were variously interpreted as symptoms of weakness, crafty traps, or indications of militarism. He went a step further on February 21, when he assented to President Wilson's four principles, but President Wilson had not spoken since. Therefore, it was unnecessary to pursue the subject, especially as statements reaching Germany, especially from America, made it clear that the proposed League of Nations really meant to strangle Germany economically. He preferred Herr von Kuhlmann to explain Germany's position in the east from Finland to the Black Sea. He regretted the friendly reception given to some of Herr von Kuhlmann's statements in wide circles. Count Hertling said he did not propose to touch the question of guilt, to which Herr von Kuhlmann had referred. That could confidently be left to history, but he felt compelled to dissipate the misunderstandings of Herr von Kuhlmann's statement ascribing the prolongation of the war to the enemy Powers. He said that Herr von Kuhlmann had spoken entirely in the sense that he (Count Hertling) spoke on February 24, for there would be no question of blaming Germany's resolution to defend herself or shaking our confidence in victory. (Cheers). Now, as before, the Kaiser, the Emperor, the Princes and the peoples stood together, trusting in the incomparable troops, and hoping that God would reward the faithful German people with victory.

THE IRISH PROBLEM.

Question of Settlement by Imperial Conference.

London, June 25.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Godfrey Collings asked—Does the Government propose to take any action in connection with the suggestion of General Smuts, at Glasgow on May 19, that the Imperial Conference might settle the Home Rule question?

Mr. Bonar Law replied—The Imperial Conference itself selected the subjects for discussion. Whether it will consider this question must depend on circumstances.

Mr. Collings—Will the Conference consider such a proposal if it comes from the Irish people?

Mr. Bonar Law reiterated that the Conference itself decided the subjects for discussion.

Mr. Outhwaite affirmed that all the Dominion Governments strongly favoured Home Rule for Ireland.

Mr. Bonar Law—I believe the reverse is rather the case.

Mr. Outhwaite—Have not the Australian and Canadian Government both passed a resolution on the question?

Mr. Bonar Law replied that he believed the Canadian Government had passed a resolution to that effect twenty or thirty years ago.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

SHIPPING LOSSES IN MAY.

London, June 25.

The Admiralty announces that the merchant shipping losses of the month of May due to enemy action and piracy risk totalled: British 524,736 tons; Allied and neutral 1,000,000 tons, compared with an adjusted aggregate for April of 1,000,000 tons and compared with 630,336 for May 1917. Losses from marine risk are stated to have been heavy last month. The Ministry of Shipping announced that steamships of and exceeding 500 gross tons and clearing at United Kingdom ports, but excluding and cross Channel traffic, totalled 7,777,643 tons.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE IRISH PROBLEM.

London, June 25.

In the House of Commons, the Irish Secretary, Mr. Shortt, stated that circumstances in Ireland to-day were complicated and anxious. When the Premier early in April explained the Government's Irish policy, there was every appearance that both Home Rule and Conscription could be carried to a successful conclusion, but since then the circumstances had entirely changed, firstly, owing to the discovery of the German plot in Ireland, which was a real and imminent danger in Britain; and, secondly, because anti-conscription feeling in Ireland had been used by extremists in conjunction with the German plot. He did not suggest that any substantial proportion of Irish anti-conscriptionists knew that they were being used to further the German plot. It had been alleged that the German plot was a bogus plot, intended to injure Ireland. He regretted to say that the plot actually existed.

Mr. Shortt proceeded to give striking examples of German propaganda and intrigue in Ireland. He mentioned that the sources of information whereon the Government relied both in Ireland and outside had always proved reliable. Proceeding, he traced the activity of German agents in Ireland from 1911. The Government found that Germany had been in touch with Ireland since the war and messages not only went to Ireland from German sources, but to Germany from Irish sources. The Government knew that in a certain port in Germany a large amount of ammunition was being loaded into two German submarines, and moreover enemy submarines had been seen in localities where the destruction of shipping could not have been their object.

It was a very curious coincidence that the letter found upon Devalera was written to him by another interned man alluding to something important which was going to happen two months after the beginning of the German offensive and reminding Devalera that the two months would not end until towards the end of May.

Mr. Ronald McNeill: Has the writer of that letter been shot?

Mr. Shortt replied: No, and unless we are forced by those calling themselves friends of those interned we do not desire any more executions. If we can ensure the safety of the realm without more executions we want to do so. It is otherwise the responsibility will be upon those who force it, not upon us. (Cheers). The anti-conscription movement had produced a recrudescence of drilling, sedition, speaking, outrage, and mid-night raids for arms all of which entirely unfitted any country for a peaceful settlement of any of its domestic questions. Both Lord French and he, after a thorough investigation in Ireland, concluded that it was an absolutely essential preliminary to any form of conscription that Ireland should be given an opportunity to voluntarily take her part in the war. The Cabinet adopted that view. Hence Lord French's proclamations. There was nothing new in the promise to give land to Irish soldiers and sailors. Similar provision had been made in England, Scotland and Wales. Referring to Mr. Arthur Lynch he said that just as a score of years ago when Mr. Lynch thought we were wrong he raised a battalion to fight against us, so to-day, when he knew we were right and believed in the justice of our cause, he was going to Ireland to raise a battalion to fight with us.

Mr. Shortt concluded saying that with a sincere desire for the settlement of this vexed question a settlement would be achieved. Lord French and himself had as difficult a problem as ever faced a Minister of the Crown. They would do their best to solve it, but they would want the help of everybody in Ireland and all parties.

Mr. Lloyd George, speaking in the Commons on the Irish debate, emphasised the difficulties and perplexities of the Irish problem. It was the problem of governing Ireland without the full assent of the Irish people. Any failure should be viewed indulgently because the Government was largely preoccupied with the most tremendous responsibility of prosecuting the war. He believed it was not beyond the capacity of the House to carry through a measure of home rule dealing equitably with the legitimate objections of a large part of the Irish community, but the discovery of the recent conspiracy and the antagonism of the Church towards conscription, constituting a challenge of Imperial supremacy, had antagonised feelings inside Ireland and the House of Commons to Home Rule. It was one of the most fatal mistakes the Church ever committed. He believed it was universally condemned by the members of that Church outside Ireland while a great many inside Ireland dissociated themselves therefrom. Until the atmosphere created by this challenge was removed it was impossible to attempt home rule legislation. The whole temper of the assenting Irish Unionists had been altered while the attitude of the Sinn Féinists as regards the pro-German plot was the most deadly blow to the liberties of Ireland that had occurred in the speaker's lifetime. He was still hopeful that a conciliatory spirit could be recreated enabling a settlement of the Irish question during the war. Ireland was a war problem and as long as a settlement was not attained our difficulties were increasing, also those of the United States. He appealed to Sir Edward Carson to show the same spirit as he did two years ago and persuade Ulster to secure the willing assent of the people of Ireland to Imperial unity. The Government adhered to the policy proclaimed on 8th April, but in the method of its administration it would be advised by proved administrators. Ireland ought to take her share in the war (Cheers). We are fighting for the principle for which Ireland had struggled, therefore he hoped Ireland would voluntarily take a share now. It was the duty of the Government before proceeding further to give her an opportunity of voluntarily going into the struggle. (Cheers).

Mr. Asquith, following Mr. Lloyd George, agreed regarding the urgency of an Irish settlement as a necessity of the war and said he therefore would repeat the proposal of fifteen months ago. "Isn't it possible to take advantage of the presence here of representatives of the great Dominions to bring this matter before them again and ask them in the interests of the Empire to suggest, advise and present some scheme of settlement which might be acceptable to all parties in Ireland and the people of Great Britain? I do not believe the Imperial War Cabinet could perform a task more vital to the interests of the Empire and more valuable to the prosecution of the war than to pave the way for a settlement in Ireland. (Loud cheers).

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER AND PEACE.

London, June 25.

The following is the concluding portion of Herr von Kuhlmann's speech in the Reichstag—

The absolute integrity of the German Empire and its Allies was a necessary pre-requisite condition of any peace discussion. All other questions, however, might be subject to agreement. As regards the question of Belgium Germany refused to bind herself to a policy which would not also bind the enemy (Hear, hear), but he declared that no great advance towards peace was possible by publicly shouted statements. (Cries of assent). Germany hadn't shut the door to an honourable peace. Any peace proposal wherever it came from would not fall on deaf ears, but once the moment came to exchange views a necessary prior condition would be mutual confidence in each other's probity and chivalry. However, as long as every overture was regarded as a trap it was impossible to see how any exchange of ideas could be initiated. "Without such an exchange of ideas in view of the enormous magnitude of the war and the number of powers engaged an absolute end is hardly to be expected by purely military decisions alone without diplomatic negotiations." (Cries of "Very true" and "Hear, hear" from the Left). "We hope our enemies perceive that against our enormous military resources the idea that they can win is a dream and that in due course they will find a way to approach us with a peace offer corresponding to the situation and satisfying Germany's vital needs. (Loud cheers).

BRITISH AIR RAIDS ON GERMANY.

London, June 25.

A British Air Ministry official report states: Our aeroplanes successfully attacked on the morning of the 25th rail sidings and factories at Saarbrücken, engine sheds and barracks at Offenbach and an explosives factory, works and the railway station at Karlsruhe. Direct hits were observed on the engine-sheds and metallurgical works at Karlsruhe, causing a large explosion, which is confirmed by photographs. Saarbrücken station and factories were damaged. We shot down two enemy aeroplanes and drove down two in the course of attacks on our machines. Three of the British machines are missing, of which one was forced to land in the enemy's lines with engine trouble.

TWENTY THOUSAND AUSTRIAN PRISONERS.

London, June 25.

An Italian official message says: Having re-occupied the bridgehead at Capostre we yesterday extended it thus provoking and withstanding resolute enemy counter-attacks. We prisoners 377, also a few hundreds during the clearing up of the battle-field.

It is estimated the Italians have prisoner twenty thousand Austrians since the commencement of the offensive.

ACTIVITY ON WESTERN FRONT.

London, June 27.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: We captured a few and captured a machine-gun in raids and patrols in the neighbourhood of Sailly-le-Sec and westward of Meriville. Hostile artillery was active in the neighbourhood of Villers-Ancres, Gommecourt, Baillet, southward of Lens and in Hazebrouck sector.

A French communique says: We made raids in the regions of Mailly, Rameval, Melicocq, Vinly-au-Cornillet and Lorraine and captured prisoners and machine-guns. A fresh German attempt on our small posts north of Leport was repulsed. American troops last night carried out a brilliant local operation towards Belleau Wood. One hundred and fifty prisoners, including a captain, are already counted.

WAYS OF THE WAR OFFICE.

Story of an Expert Who Cost £20,000.

A curious story is told in the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General on the Army Accounts for 1916-17 in connection with the employment of experts on War Office contracts. It appears that arrangements were in course of negotiation in July, 1916, for the services of an expert, the suggested terms being the payment of commission, subject to a maximum of £10,000 per annum on British orders, and an equal amount on Allied Governments' orders. The draft agreement was never formally completed, and tentative suggestion of a lower rate of commission had been put forward; but before this was passed the appointment was made and the whole question of the agreement lapsed. After eight months the arrangement was terminated, and the expert claimed the maximum sum for the full year under the draft agreement. It was finally decided, on legal advice, that this amount must be paid, with the result that under an uncompleted agreement for a rate of commission, which was apparently open to discussion, the maximum remuneration required as suitable

for a year's work has had to be paid on account of a reduced period beyond which it was not considered to be in the public interest to continue the arrangement.

Losses due to theft, fraud, arson, or gross negligence amounted to £149,464 in 1916-17. A loss of £28,789 occurred through an incendiary fire in the Supply Reserve Stores at Malta, the circumstances being remarkable. The first fire engine could not come into action for some time because the Maltese in charge did not understand its use; the military fire engine was not powerful enough to reach the fire; and there was an unfortunate delay in calling naval assistance because the Fire Steward's Orders provided only for assistance in the case of fire occurring on the other side of the Grand Harbour. While landing stores at Salomika-bacon valued at £1,079 was stolen between the ships and the shore. Six horses valued at £420 were stolen from a veterinary hospital, and have never been traced. Cases of losses of reparations allowances obtained by fraudulent means led to a loss of £4,013.

Amongst losses due to other causes, and written off, were £99,343 in stores and £57,718 in cash sustained through the fall of Kut. The total cash losses amounted to £16,800, but the balance will be charged in later accounts.

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 29.62.

GENERAL FOCH'S RESPONSIBILITY.

None of the Allies Can Limit Its Support.

Paris, May 11.—General Foch's speech on Thursday, which was at what is universally regarded as the battle of the present situation—the maintenance of unity of command on an efficient working basis. With the Germans preparing another attack similar to that of March 21, General Foch bears the greatest weight of responsibility that any one man ever had, and the highest duty of every Allied Government is to hold up his hands.

An authority, commanding worldwide respect and closely in touch with the military situation, gives this statement for the Times—

"General Foch has been selected by the Governments of France and Great Britain and the United States as General in Chief directing all the strategical movements of the French, British, and American armies on the Franco-British front. He has been charged by the three Governments with complete and undivided and indivisible responsibility for success or failure on the western front.

"All three Governments concerned have, in effect, solemnly pledged themselves to place at the disposition of General Foch those elements of their military forces which he desires, and at the times and places where he desires to have them. His responsibility is absolutely indivisible except by rescinding the convention of Beauvais.

"When he asks one of these Governments to give him such and such part of its military forces, in order to enable him to carry out his plans and to bear the responsibility with which he is charged, if that Government says, 'No your plan conflicts with some plan of our own and you must subordinate your plan to ours, then that Government attempts to share General Foch's responsibility. This it cannot do.

"There is no provision in the convention of Beauvais for the responsibility being placed anywhere except with General Foch. Each Government is in honour bound to do its best to help him carry this responsibility. This responsibility can be divided only by rescinding the convention of Beauvais; by a reversion to the former order of things, which brought us so nearly to great disaster; by dividing the responsibility, as it was, before, among three separate and independent nations, who were three separate and independent wars and who vainly attempt to fight the common enemy with three separate and independent armies under three separate and independent Commanders in Chief.

"From such a reversion to the former order of things, God protect us!"

Before the Dawn.
Mr. Roberts, Minister of Labour, speaking at a luncheon at the Savoy Hotel, said he regarded the present moment of darkness as that which preceded the dawn. "Before many days he believed the armies of the Allies would not only withstand but drive back the British enemy, and in the end they would compel him; even if the war lasted for years and years, to acknowledge in the face of the world the terrible crime he had precipitated. The democratic peoples would not cry quits until they had imposed such terms of peace as would make peace certain for some generations.

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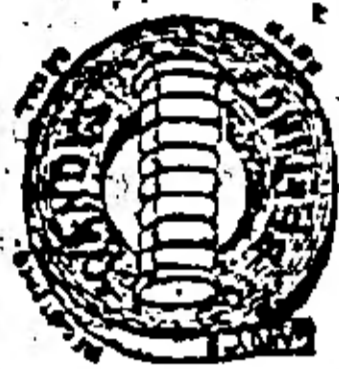
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STRINGS



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GENERAL NEWS.

Recent Wills.

The fortune of the late Earl Grey amounted to \$250,373. The following wills have also been proved: Mr. James Jennison, manager of the "Belle Vue Gardens, Manchester, for the last 40 years—\$148,275; Mr. Joseph Fielding Johnson, Athlone, Ball, Warwickshire, Mayor of Nuneaton—\$145,141; Mr. Arthur Gook Gook, Haverhill, Haverhill, solicitor—\$70,882; Mr. John William Woods, Chilgrove, near Chichester—\$59,056; Reginald General the Hon. Francis Charles Bridgeman, Scots Guards, 59, Euston Road, M.P. for Bolton, 1885-95—\$43,575.

Death of General Duchesne.

The sudden death is announced of General Duchesne, who commanded the French Expeditionary Corps in Madagascar in 1894. General Duchesne, who was 81 on March 3, was a Senator, and held the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour. His military career was spent chiefly in Algeria, where he commanded several campaigns in the pacification of the southern regions; he had also seen much service in Tonkin, and in Madagascar. He was at the head of the Foreign Legion in the campaign of 1883-84 against the Black Flag, and in the dispute with China that followed was sent at the head of an expeditionary force to Formosa.

Tensie War-Food Plots.

The President of the Board of Agriculture recently received a deputation of the National Union of Allotment Holders. He stated that the tenure of war plots held good at present to January 1, 1919, but that it is intended by the medium of the Defence of the Realm (Acquisition of Land) Act to secure all allotment holders for a period of two years after August, 1918. There is, however, no immediate prospect that the present compulsory powers existing under that Act will be considered other than as a part of a long-term emergency legislation, so that it would be reasonable to extend the operative period of that legislation beyond the war limit. Under existing conditions, said Mr. Pridmore, plots which have to be surrendered for building or other purposes can only be replaced by extending the provisions of the Small Holdings and Allotments Act. It is understood that there is an intention to amend this Act, so the procedure under it is in some cases lengthy, and cumbersome, for the purpose of securing allotments in substitution of those of which the original tenure possession. He did not think at the present time it would be possible to standardize rents.

Range and Shell Weight.

A leading authority on ballistics recently described the German gun which has been described as a weapon chiefly used for the purpose of creating a moral effect. A gun of that size about 25 in. rather than causing real damage, it is said, "could, in my opinion, if the photographical wire of the appropriate length and the charge suited to the gun, obtain such a result. The powder used would have to be of a very slow burning quality and the length of gun very considerably in excess of any naval or fortress gun at present utilized. The German powder is certainly the most efficient cannon powder in the world. Probably such a gun as this would have to be from 75 to 100 calibres in length. It would have a very long bore, in which the powder can be expanded many times with a very high initial chamber pressure, probably about 20 tons per square inch. The range would, of course, very much depend on the weight of the shell employed, but it is likely that the weight of such a shell would be between 200 and 350 lbs. With regard to the possible destructive effect of a shell at long range, this authority said: "I should think a shell of about the size of a 15 in. gun shell, containing about 15 lbs. of high explosive, which would have the advantage of being a high velocity shot, might, if fired at a very long range, not only be very effective, but would not, of course, have the same destructive effect on buildings as a shell of a smaller size, weighing between 800 lbs. and 1,000 lbs."

GENERAL NEWS.

Chickens as Apiece.
Vienna was recently entirely without butter. The authorities accorded each inhabitant 1½ ounces of margarine. Chickens cost £2 apiece. Spinach is the only vegetable which comes within the reach of moderate purses.

See For an Eye.

A blacksmith who lost an eye whilst shoeing his pony claimed compensation from his employer at Norwich County Court. He was in the habit of hiring out his pony to a builder, who also employed him as a labourer. The builder directed him to convey a load of material to Gresham. The blacksmith found his pony's shoe loose, and whilst mending it on his allotment the clinch from an old nail flew in his face, and he lost the sight of one eye. The Judge held that the work of shoeing the shoe was authorised by reasonable implication from the instructions given to the blacksmith as servant, and awarded £20 compensation.

Germans Buying up Pearls.
Swiss newspapers give precise details of the daring scheme of German financiers which was recently discovered at Paris to buy up all pearls available in Great Britain and France for after the war trade. The *Tribune de Genève* states that neutral agents representing German purchasers have displayed such activity in London and Paris that pearls valued at over £4,000,000 have recently been transferred to Berlin from those capitals. Enormous fortunes have been made by middle-men who conducted the transactions. None of the prominent Swiss jewellery firms is implicated in the affair.

47 Committees.

In a letter to Dr. Addison, Minister of Reconstruction, Sir Algernon Firth, President of the Association of Chambers of Commerce, recently expressed regret that the report of a speech delivered by him at a Huddersfield meeting, which he believed to be private, should have given the impression that he made a definite statement to the effect that Dr. Addison had appointed 47 committees. Allusion to this report was made in a letter which Dr. Addison wrote to Sir Algernon on March 23, dealing with criticisms directed against the constitution of certain Reconstruction committees. Sir Algernon Firth now explains that at the Huddersfield meeting an interrupter said Dr. Addison had appointed 87 committees, to which he replied that he was sure it was not more than 47. He points out that the Association of Chambers of Commerce is represented on only three of the committees, while he himself, not withstanding a personal offer of assistance, has never been consulted in any step taken except as to the grouping of trades.

Far Eastern Curios.

At the recent Red Cross Sale at Christie's, good bidding was experienced for Chinese and Japanese objects. For a Chinese pale green jade koro and cover, of which Mr. Saxton Noble was the donor, 70 guineas were paid by Mr. B. Cory, one of the chief buyers during the afternoon. Mrs. Edward Grenfell's Chinese jade table screen went to the same purchaser for 80 guineas. A Chinese carved rockery, tall figure of a lady, the gift of Mr. Anstey Guthrie, brought 42 guineas; and Mrs. Frank Cohen's jade group of a Ho-Bo bird and peonies 43 guineas. There was keen competition for Mr. Irwin Laughlin's jade group of a sage and boy, which was eventually knocked down for 210 guineas to Mr. Kyle Fletcher. Mr. Cory secured Lord Barrymore's Chinese carved rosewood screen for 135 guineas. Another rosewood screen, the gift of Major P. L. E. Walker, also went for 50 guineas to Mr. Cory, who gave 75 guineas for a Japanese carved ivory group, presented by Mr. and Mrs. O. Mason, and 160 guineas for a Japanese tortoiseshell birdcase, given by Mr. C. Byler. Sir James Walker, another large buyer in this section, paid 42 guineas for Mrs. Louis Maphael's Japanese carved ivory group. A similar Japanese ivory, presented by Mrs. Whalley, brought 60 guineas; and Mrs. Steel's Japanese tortoiseshell case, 40 guineas.

NOTICES.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Tally Frauds at Liverpool Docks.

At Liverpool Sessions a time-keeper was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment and four other men to six months' imprisonment with hard labour for frauds committed at the clearing houses at Liverpool Docks. Tallies were handed into the timekeeper, who credited non-existent men with so many working hours, and the money was drawn by four or five men. It was stated that since last July one firm had lost £1,500 by similar frauds.

Allies' Rush to Brighton.

A group of aliens were summoned at the Tower Bridge Police Court recently some for travelling to Brighton without having previously paid their fares, and others for aiding and abetting by lending their season tickets. In imposing fines of 40s. and 22s. each the magistrate said he should like to see some of the defendants in the dock. They were sufficiently well off to live at Brighton, yet they were guilty of mean frauds on the railway company. In his opinion they were just as mean and fraudulent as people placed in the dock for pilfering. These frauds were rampant, and were positively disgraceful.

350 Nurses Victims of War.

Queen Alexandra, accompanied by Princess Victoria, attended the memorial service at St. Paul's recently for nurses who have fallen in the war. There were also present Princess Louise, Princess Beatrice, the Princess Royal, Princess Maude, and Princess Arthur of Connaught, who were nursing uniform. The congregation included the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayores, the High Commissioners of Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa, and Mrs. Whitlaw Reid, representing the American Red Cross. Five thousand graves filled the nave, including representatives of all the nursing services represented in the roll of honour. The Archbishop of London, in an address, said that of the 350 nurses whose names made up the roll 300 had been killed or had died on land and 50 had been drowned. The Overseas Guard band assisted in a most impressive service.

Diamonds for £20,000.

At a Red Cross sale at Christie's, recently, the wonderful collection of jewellery produced £25,576, making a total for the first three

days of the sale of \$52,238. A pearl necklace consisting of 81 pearls presented by 45 donors alone fetched £1,300. Another of 108 pearls presented by 18 donors fetched at first £140, and was then put up again and realised another £130. Earlier in the sale £5,000 was given for a brilliant collet necklace presented by Mrs. Graham, £50 for the Indian necklace presented by Princess Helena Victoria, £1,500 for Lady Byron's gift of a cat's-eye and brilliant pendant, and £1,420 for a brilliant collet necklace presented by Mrs. A. J. Bartlett. The Red Cross diamond found in the De Beers mines was the feature of the sale. Bidding started at \$3,000, Mr. Hannen, of Christie's, bid up to \$9,200 on behalf of a friend, and eventually it was brought by Mr. S. J. Phillips for \$10,000. We are asked to say that Sir Ernest Cassel's gift of a Charles II. silver gilt porringer was bought by the Goldsmiths' and Silversmiths' Company on behalf of Mrs. Mango.

America's Naval Help.
The news transmitted through the wireless stations of the U.S.A. Government contains a report from Cleveland, Ohio, of a speech delivered there by Mr. Daniels on the help given to the Allies by the United States Navy. "There are," he said, "no fewer than 150 naval vessels, not including a considerable number of submarine chasers, operating on the other side. Over 35,000 men and officers are now serving in European waters. This is more than half the strength of the navy before we entered the war. 'The force included,' he said, 'not only destroyers, but also battle-ships, cruisers, submarine tenders, gunboats, coast-guard cutters, converted yachts, and numerous vessels of other types.' These forces had already played an important part in the war against submarines. Many warehouses, supply depots, torpedo stations, and aviation bases have been established in Europe. The first of the regular armed forces of the United States landed in France were naval aviators, who arrived on June 8. A serious aviators are co-operating with those of England, France, Italy, and Portugal. Enemy submarines have sunk only two fighting units—the destroyer Jacob Jones and the converted yacht Alcedo. Four other small vessels have been lost by other causes. Admiralty, per Wireless Press.

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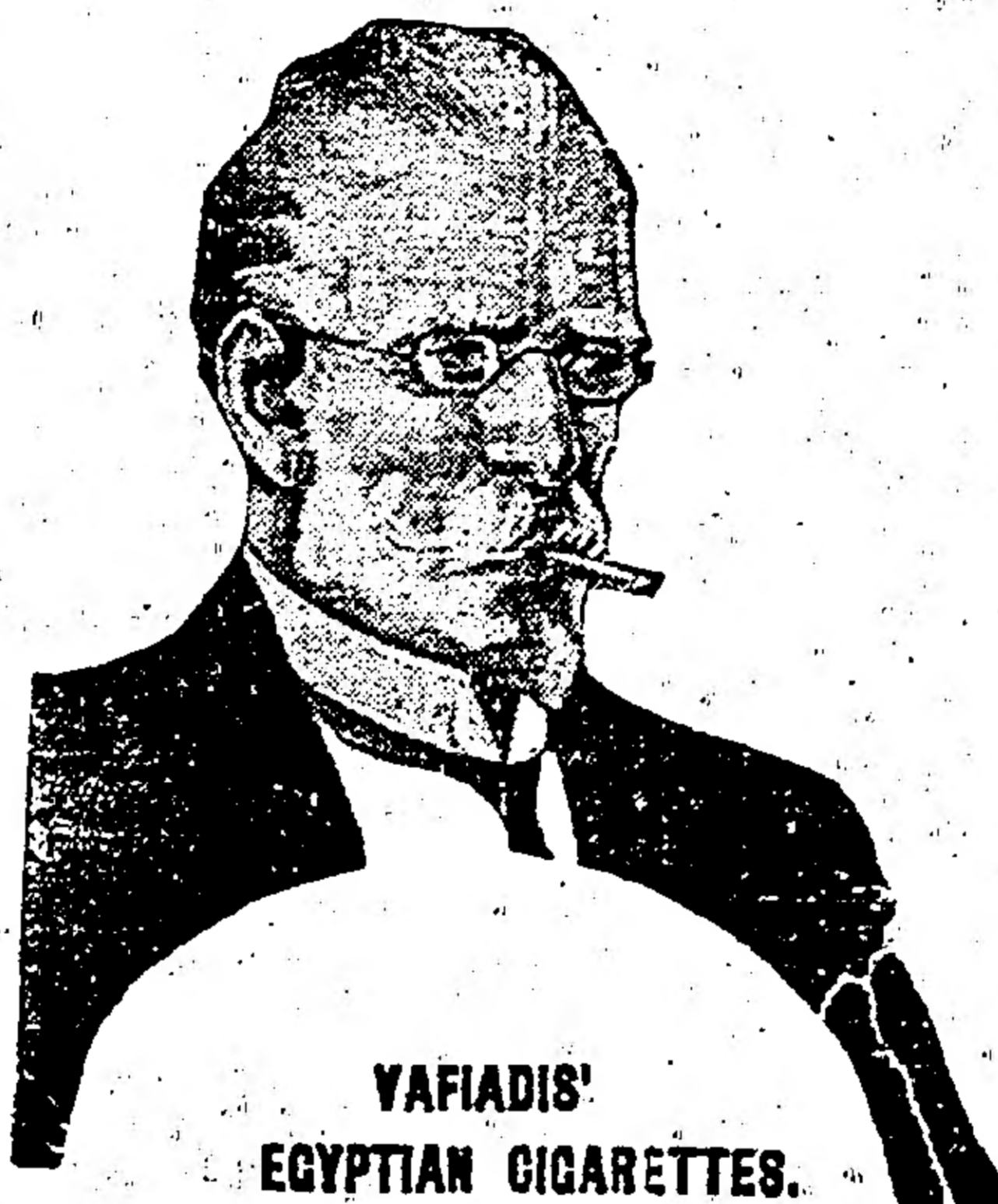
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"	50	2.35
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"	20	.75
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SOLE AGENTS—

THE HONGKONG CIGAR STORE CO., LD.
HOTEL MANSIONS.**EAST INDIES EXPORT EMBARGO.**

Concern Felt at Washington.

Washington, April 26.—Holland has placed an embargo on the exportation from the Dutch East Indies of tin, tin ore, Indies, and the amount probably would have been increased this year. Cinchona bark, quinine, and kapok, all of which are needed in large quantities by the United States for war purposes. Official notification of the embargo, effective April 22, was received to-day and caused much perturbation. Officials declined to indicate the probable reasons, but in some quarters it was suggested the measure was in retaliation for the American requisitioning of Dutch ships. Elsewhere it was thought to have been prompted by the critical situation in which Holland finds herself with Germany.

The embargo on tin and tin ore will prove especially embarrassing to the United States. Supplies needed for munitions and food

preservation were expected to come from the Dutch East Indies, as the British are taking the entire output of the Straits Settlements. About 18,000 tons of tin were bought by the United States last year from the Dutch East Indies, and the amount probably would have been increased this year.

Cinchona bark, quinine, and quinine salts are needed for medicinal purposes by the army. Kapok is a vegetable product, used in making hammock mattresses for the navy.

The United States is almost completely dependent for tin on the outside world. Production in this country last year amounted to only 30 tons, thirteen one hundredths of one per cent of the domestic consumption. As the American deposits are only periodically productive, there is little hope that the supply can be increased materially. It is probable that Bolivia now will be looked to for a supply.

NOTICES.

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NOTICES.

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Splits 60 " " "

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All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

DEATH.

POTTS.—At Denver, Colorado, U.S.A. on May 11, William Hutton Potts, aged 70 years (formerly of Hongkong)

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 1918.

GERMANY AND THE WAR.

We do not know what the German people think about the latest speech of their Foreign Minister, but, judging from the summary of it which has reached us by cablegram, it should make them somewhat doubtful as to the invincibility of their much-vaunted Army. In view of the fact that it has been the Germans, and not the Allies, who have recently been taking the offensive in the main theatre of the war, it would be rather natural to expect that the speeches of enemy Government leaders would be of the usual flamboyant type, the more so as we know that the Germans had heralded the last offensive as the decisive battle of the war. Perhaps it is the failure of that offensive to attain the objectives for which it was launched that has caused Herr von Kuehlmann to strike a doleful rather than a bombastically militant note in his latest utterance. At any rate, he appears to have set out with the idea of reconciling the German masses to a prolongation of the struggle with the inevitable sacrifices that that implies.

To take one or two points of the speech, we can quite appreciate the statement that the admission that the war may not end next year created a sensation among men who had been led to believe that victory was almost within grasp. The Foreign Minister made a weak endeavour to account for the changed tone of his utterance by raking up an assertion made close on thirty years ago by General von Moltke to the effect that the duration of a great European war was incalculable. But we imagine that that was very cold comfort to a people who in the early days of the war were told that Germany's foe would be crushed in a few weeks and who ever since have been bluffed into believing that the end could not be far off. Herr von Kuehlmann appears to have been surprised that notwithstanding Germany's military "successes," there is no sign of a desire for peace among the Entente nations. Perhaps the truth is beginning to dawn on him that with the Allies there is no wavering from their expressed determination to see the war through to the bitter end. Anyhow, the Germans need hope for no flagging in the war zeal of the Allied nations; rather do they need to expect a hardening of the resolve to win, whatever the cost may be. The statement by Herr von Kuehlmann that it is Germany that has shown a willingness for peace contrasts rather sharply with the disdainful attitude which the Germans have hitherto shown when peace has been mentioned. It all tends to show that the enemy is beginning to realize that he has undertaken a task which is rather too big for him. No doubt Germany is ready for peace now, on her own terms, but these will never be conceded; of that she may rest assured.

Germany's attempt to place the responsibility for the war on anyone but herself is amusingly pathetic. We always had an idea that the Germans had been insinuatingly told by their leaders that it was England, and England alone, that was the aggressor, and that Germany had been compelled against her will to fight a defensive war. Now the Foreign Minister comes out and tries to push the blame on to poor, distracted Russia. Apparently the Germans think that a scapegoat has to be found somewhere, and that Russia, who by this time knows more than enough of German deceitfulness, might as well carry the burden. The remarks about Germany's war aims—an independent existence, overseas possessions and freedom on the seas—are utterly beside the point. With none of these things have the Allies ever attempted to interfere. Germany has herself, and only herself, to blame for the position in which she now finds herself, and if she is well advised she will make no more bones about it and admit the facts without reservation before the Allied strength is such that she will be utterly defeated. So far as it reveals an inclination towards the view that victory for the Germans is impossible, the latest speech of Herr von Kuehlmann is of value, but we can see nothing in it that is likely to lead to any negotiations for a settlement of the great issue which the nations of the world are still fighting to decide.

The Irish Problem.

The statement in the House of Commons by the new Irish Secretary throws a little more light on the Government's decision to at least postpone the application of Home Rule and Conscription. We are not told so in so many words, but it would appear that self-government is being shelved for the time being by reason of the discovery of the German plot, which appears to have been of a serious character, since it is described as "a real and imminent danger to Britain." Conscription is being put on one side because the campaign against it has resulted in increasing the internal unrest of the country. The Catholic clergy have been playing a prominent part in this regard, but there can be no doubt, as Mr. Lloyd George wisely took occasion to point out, that the anti-conscription campaign is universally condemned by the Catholic Church outside Ireland as well as by many of the clergy in the country. As to the attitude of the others, it is correctly described as a fatal mistake—it is more: it is very little removed from sheer treason. The Nationalists, we are glad to say, are far more tractable than formerly, but it would seem that both the Irish Unionists and the Sinn Féiners are obstacles in the way of a satisfactory settlement of this long-standing problem. Until these elements take up a more reasonable stand, we fear the Irish puzzle will persist. Meantime, we can only hope that the country as a whole will make a worthy response to the voluntary recruiting scheme which is now being given a trial.

A Local Note.

While on the Irish question it is interesting to note that in the Anglo-American Conscription Treaty there is a clause providing for the exemption of Irishmen and Australians. This has no doubt been inserted because neither Ireland nor Australia have as yet seen their way to agree to obligatory military service. A point of local interest to ours here: What would be the position of an Irishman or an Australian in Hongkong if he appealed against being called up on the ground that his own country had not adopted Conscription? It is an interesting query, but we are certain that no Britisher here, no matter what his stock may be, would ever shrink doing his bit. Among those who have volunteered from Hongkong there have been Irish and Australians too, and we know that if the call came to many more the response would be gladly and willingly made.

A Much Needed Lesson to the Germans.

Mr. Havelock Wilson's telegram to President Poincaré, on behalf of the British Seamen's Union, denouncing Most Favoured Nation's treaty clauses as regards our enemies after the war is a further indication that British seamen are determined to teach the barbarous German a lesson for the wanton cruelty he has shown in many ways during the war and, particularly, in his atrocious submarine campaign. As Mr. Wilson says, no less than 15,000 non-combatant seamen have been shamefully murdered. British sailors, in consequence, are determined, no matter what policy may be advocated by others, to boycott Germany after the war for five years and eight months, to which term, they state, will be added a further month for every additional crime against non-combatants. That the British Seamen's Union is in a position to carry out such a boycott is well-known, for we have only to call to mind how it completely stopped the Socialist delegates from leaving British shores to engage in abortive peace negotiations at Stockholm. Through Mr. Wilson, the Union appeals to the French Seamen's League to inaugurate a similar movement, an appeal which will probably meet with ready acceptance by our French comrades who are no less disgusted than we are at the diabolical actions of the Hunne both at sea and on land and who realize as we do our sailors that some very drastic lesson must be meted out to them.

DAY BY DAY.

YOU PROGRESS ONLY WHEN YOU DOUBT.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the 74th birthday on King Peter of Serbia.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 2½d.

A War Gift.
An additional gift from Manila of one case of pipe tobacco, presented by Messrs. Meerkamp & Co., has been received by the War Charities Committee for forwarding to London for distribution among the wounded in Hospitals.

Thousand Dollar Bail.
Four Chinamen were charged before Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe, at the Police Court this morning, with the theft of no less than 170 tael of prepared opium, valued at \$1,455. The defendants were represented by Mr. P. W. Goldring. The case was adjourned, bail being fixed at \$1,000 each.

An Opium Case.
Before Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe, at the Police Court this morning, a young Chinese, together with an old junk master, were charged with attempting to export two tael of prepared opium. The old man pleaded ignorance and was discharged with a caution, but the other defendant was fined \$150, or three weeks' hard labour.

Not the Place to Bathe.
When a Chinese was charged before Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with bathing in an unauthorized place in Bowen Road, Inspector Grant asked for a remand, saying he suspected that the man was connected with an attempted robbery which was made against a European lady in Bowen Road a few days ago. The defendant was found, quite nude, washing himself in a stream which fed the filter beds, thereby making water unfit for human consumption. The defendant said he was enjoying a bath after a hard day's work. His Worship imposed a fine of \$5, or seven days' hard labour.

MILITARY NEWS.

Tit for Tat.
The story of a mean theft was told before Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe, at the Police Court this morning, when a Chinese was charged with stealing \$100. It appeared that on March 28 a woman was fined \$100, or two months' hard labour, for an offence and her friends got together and subscribed the money to pay the fine. It was handed over to the defendant to take to the Magistrate but he decamped with it and the woman had to serve her sentence. "She was walking in Lower Lascar Road yesterday when she recognised the man and had him arrested. His Worship thought that the man should serve as long in prison as he had caused the woman to serve, and accordingly passed sentence of two months' hard labour."

MILITARY NEWS.

Some Interesting Items

Colonel W. H. Starr, O.M.G., Army Medical Service, who has been placed on retired pay, joined the R.A.M.C. in 1885, served in the China Expedition, 1900 (medal with clasp); Westria Expedition (medal with clasp), and in the present war (mentioned several times in despatches, O.M.G.).

It will be good news to many veterans of our Indian and China Wars that their pensions are to be increased as from May 1 in cases where they are totally disabled from earning a living by reason of wounds or other injuries received on active service. The allowances, or increased allowances, to widows and motherless children is also a step in the right direction.

Excellent accounts are to hand concerning the work of the Chinese Labour Corps wherever they have been employed. It seems a pity that in the Far East greater use has not been made of Chinese troops. The old Chinese Regiment of Infantry was a great success in its day, but it had to be sacrificed on the altar of so-called economy as part of the chequer policy of a few years ago.

HONGKONG DEFENSE CORPS.

Administrative Orders issued to-day by Major H. A. Morgan, Administrative Commandant, state—

Strength.
No. 982 Pte. P. T. Chilvers was enrolled on 19.6.18.

Appointment.
No. 377 Pte. V. F. D'Assavedo, "A" Company, is appointed acting Lance Corp., dated 25.6.18.

Transfer.
No. 501 Pte. A. E. Wood, "B" Company, No. 5 Platoon, is transferred to "A" Coy., No. 2 Platoon, dated 14.6.1918.

Leave.
No. 259 C.S.M. R. O. Witchell, "A" Company, is granted leave for the duration of the war, from date of departure. Lieut. C. W. Rawick, is granted 2 months' extension of his present leave. Corp. E. C. Norris, Engr. Coy., is granted 1 month's extension of leave, from 25.6.18. Pte. A. Jenkins, "B" Coy., is granted 2 months' leave, on Medical Grounds, from 9.7.18. Pte. D. Neilson, "B" Coy., is granted 2 months' leave, on Medical Grounds, from 29.6.18.

Annual Musketry Course.
N.O.s and men wishing to fire at King's Park or at the Peak Range in the morning, instead of at King's Park in the afternoon, are requested to send their names to their Platoon Commanders who will forward them to the Adjutant.

Artillery Parades.
Orders for Artillery Company by Captain J. H. W. Armstrong, V.D., state—

Parades at Belcher's Battery:—
Tuesday, 2nd July, 7.30 a.m. Right Half Coy. New Layers' Class only. 5.15 p.m. Left Half Coy. New D.R.F. Class only.

Thursday, 4th July, 5.15 p.m. Left Half Coy. New Layers' Class only.

Friday, 5th July, 7.30 a.m. Right Half Coy. Fall drill. 5.15 p.m. Left Half Coy. Fall drill.

Engineer Orders.
Orders for Engineer Company by Captain W. Bassett state:—
28th June to 4th July:—L. E. L. Manning nightly. Parades as per roster posted at Headquarters. Engine Drivers at 6.45 p.m. Electricians at 7.00 p.m.

Officers next for duty:—Belcher, Lieut. Hall, Lyseman, 2nd Lieut. Hill, Stonecutter, Lieut. Stevenson.

Instructions for higher ratings and N.C.s and men of the Infantry Battalion attached for duty:—
Class 1, at Belcher's at 8.30 p.m. on Mondays and Thursdays for all who have not passed the "Proficient" rate (1)-examination. Class 2, at Belcher's at 8.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays for all N.C.s and men of higher ratings, under Staff Sergeants, Overseers and Persons, R. E. and Sergt. Day, H. K. D. O. Class 3, at Lyseman at 8.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays, under Staff Sergeants, Barley and White, R. E. and Sergt. Williams, H. K. D. O.
Detail of Belcher's Battery for July, 1918, is posted at Headquarters for information of all concerned.

Infantry Parades.
Orders for Infantry Battalion by Major H. A. Morgan state:—
Judging Distance.
Infantry Battalion Order No. 8 dated 21.6.18 is cancelled and the following substituted therefor:—
Saturday, 29th June, 2.40 p.m. Remainder of "A" Company, Machine Gun Company, Mounted Section, and Signalling Section will parade at Hangchow Police Station, finding their own way there.

2.40 p.m. Nos. 5 and 6 Platoons will parade at Statue Pier and proceed by launch to Kowloon Docks. 4.15 p.m. No. 7 Platoon will parade at Kowloon Docks. 4.45 p.m. No. 8 Platoon will parade at Kowloon Docks. Instructions will be issued to Platoon Commanders at Kowloon Docks.

"A" COMPANY.
Saturday, 29th June, 2.40 p.m. Those absent from parade on 22nd June parade at Hangchow Police Station, as above. Dress, Drill order.

Tuesday, 2nd July, 5.30 p.m. No. 2 Platoon on Polo Ground. Hongkong residents will parade at Cricket Club at 5.10 p.m. and proceed by tram to Causeway Bay. T. E. T. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Friday, 5th July, 5.30 p.m. Nos. 3 and 4 Platoons on Murray

Parade Ground. T. E. T. Dress, Drill order with pouches. No. 1 Platoon will parade during the week for T. E. T. as ordered by Platoon Sergeant.

"B" COMPANY.
Saturday, 29th June, Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8 Platoons parade as above for Judging Distance. Dress, Drill order.

Tuesday, 2nd July, 5.30 p.m. Nos. 5, 6 and 7 Platoons, on Polo Ground. Hongkong residents will parade at Cricket Club at 5.10 p.m. and proceed by tram to Causeway Bay. Open order movements. Dress, Drill order. No. 8 Platoon at Kowloon Docks. Open order movements.

Thursday, 4th July, 5.30 p.m. N.O.s of No. 1 Platoon (as detailed by Platoon Commander) at Headquarters. T. E. T.

Saturday, 6th July, 5.30 p.m. Section Rifle Competition at King's Park Range. Teams of one N.C. and 8 men (as detailed by Platoon Commanders) from each section. Dress, Drill order with pouches. Teams to parade outside U. S. R. Club opposite King's Park Range as follows:—
2.45 p.m. Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 Sections; 3.15 p.m. Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8 Sections; 4.15 p.m. Nos. 13, 14, 15 and 16 Sections.

MACHINE GUN COMPANY.
Saturday, 29th June, 2.40 p.m. Remainder of the Company parade for Judging Distance as above.

Tuesday, 2nd July, 7.10 a.m. No. 3 Gun at Headquarters. Dress, Drill order with rifle, two small pouches and 15 rounds dummy cartridges. 5.10 a.m. Drill at Kowloon Docks. Nos. 1 and 2 Guns only. Hongkong residents proceed by launch from Statue Pier at 4.30 p.m. Dress as above.

Wednesday, 3rd July, 5.10 p.m. Nos. 4 and 5 Guns at Headquarters. Dress as above.

Friday, 5th July, 7.10 a.m. Beginners' Class at Headquarters.

MOUNTED SECTION.
Saturday, 29th June, 2.40 p.m. Remainder of the section parade as above for Judging Distance. Dress, Drill order.

Tuesday, 2nd July, 5.30 p.m. At Jockey Club Stables. Dress, Drill order.

Thursday, 4th July, 5.30 p.m. At Jockey Club Stables. Dress, Drill order without rifle.

SIGNALLING SECTION.
Saturday, 29th June, 2.40 p.m. Remainder of the section parade as above for Judging Distance. Dress, Drill order (with rifle).

Tuesday, 2nd July, 5.30 p.m. Parade at Headquarters. Dress, Clean fatigues.

RECRUIT.
Tuesday, 2nd and Friday, 5th July, 5.30 p.m. All units except "D" Company at Headquarters on Tuesday and on Murray Parade Ground on Friday, under Sergts. Orberry, Edmunds (Tuesday) and Meade (Friday), Dress, Drill order.

Cadet Order.
Orders for Cadet Company by 2nd Lieut. J. E. W. Bassett state:—
Strength.—Section Commanders are reminded that lists of all the members of their sections are to reach the O.C. on or before Saturday, 29th June.

Wednesday, 3rd July, 5 p.m. Swimming, Fall in at Bala Park.

Saturday, 6th July, 1.30 p.m. Nos. 3 and 4 Sections fall in at Headquarters and proceed to Sai Wan.

Notice.
Sergeants' Mess.—The quarterly meeting of the members of the Sergeants' Mess, will be held at Headquarters at 6.30 p.m. on Monday, 8th July. All members not on duty to attend. The following will serve on the Committee of the Sergeants' Mess for the quarter ending October, 1918:—
Company Sergt. Major Duncan, President; Sergt. Mess Committee; Sergt. Mess and Sergeant Barrington, members.

Alleged Snatching.
A Chinese was charged before Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Magistracy this morning, with snatching a purse from another Chinese at Wanchai yesterday. The complainant alleged that the defendant snatched his purse and then gave it to another man who got away. Defendant, who was indignant at being charged, said he was on his way back to his home to join his army, in which he was an officer. The charge was false and he could just as easily have charged the complainant with snatching his watch. After hearing both sides, his Worship discharged the man.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Is it possible that the theory that rainfall is in some way effected by the firing of heavy guns has been finally laid? Coincident with the bombardment of Paris by the Krupp wonder-gun, with its 75-mile range, and the correspondingly severe air vibrations caused by the discharge of its shell, bad weather appeared on the front recently. Yet no one appears to have suggested any connection between the two circumstances. Apparently there is no authentic evidence to support belief in the phenomenon. In fact, investigations carried out by the United States Government some years ago gave results which point in a contrary direction. Explosions were caused high in the air by the electrical discharge of balloons inflated with hydrogen and oxygen gas. At the same time large quantities of explosives were discharged from the ground. Except in one instance—and then not until five hours after the firing ceased—no rain fell.

The Nottingham lace industry, at which the new American embargo has struck so heavy a blow, is associated in most people's minds with a chaste window effect the composite parts being white curtains—startlingly white on alternate Mondays, pink sashes, and a pattered spiderweb in an earthenware bowl. There are, of course, other branches of its activity; but it is the manufacture of its coarse lace, with spidery tendrils linking flat wads of congested labour and cotton, which takes a pre-eminent place in the industry. Nottingham's interest in lacemaking is fairly deep-seated. At the end of the eighteenth century James Hargreaves and Richard Arkwright set up spinning jennies there for the weaving of stockings, but until about 1815 the town considered that its chief source of wealth lay in the delicate meshes of point-lace. By this time, however, the bobbin net machines set up in 1809 by John Heathcote had caused a marked decline in the production of hand-wrought beauties, and they were gradually supplanted by the cheap machine variety now denied to the suburbs of America.

The new German gun will recall to students of the American Civil War the once famous "Swamp Angel," with which the Northerners fired over a distance of five and three-quarter miles into Charleston in 1823. This range was for that time, at least in actual warfare, a record, though the Angel herself was an eight-inch 200-pounder. Parrott rifle gun of a common type. She was, however, given an unusual elevation and loaded with twenty pounds of powder (four in excess of the service charge). After firing thirty-six shells the Angel exploded. She did apparently produce considerable "moral effect," and was the subject of fierce protests by the defending general. She now stands on a stone monument in one of the streets of Charleston.

The Somme, along the banks of which the greatest battle the world has ever witnessed has been awaying, is associated with the earliest known military annals of France. It is the ancient Somme mentioned by Julius Caesar, who met the chieftains of Gaul at Samarobria, which means "the bridge across the Somme," in the autumn of B.C. 54, and passed the following winter on the bank. This usually pastoral canalised river is also connected with our own earliest military history. It was from the estuary of the Somme that Caesar started on his second invasion of Britain.

Rationers have certainly done something to restore the old relations between tradesmen and customer. The latter is finding that his rights and privileges, which disappeared in the days of shortages, are returning, and that the shopkeeper is once more anxious for his custom. To the trade fair in the corner, the rationer has brought a ration of rationing to the "take it or leave it" phase was not without excuse. The retailers' lot is distinctly not a happy one under the constant shower of Food Ministry Orders.

WAR CHARITIES.

Subscription List No. 26.

The latest War Charities subscription list is as follows:—

General.	
Miss Flora Fung, proceeds of sale of an oil painting by herself of the Race Course Disaster ...	\$100
Mr. E. B. L. Dowbiggin (Monthly sub.) ...	25
Hongkong Gymkhana Club ...	360.50
Rags ...	69
Mrs. Murray Scott (Monthly sub.) ...	20
Pictures ...	15
M. H. J. Gedge ...	250
Messrs. Gower & Co. (Monthly sub.) ...	25
Mr. R. B. Cooper (Monthly sub.) ...	10
His Hon. H. H. Gompers (Monthly sub.) ...	20
Mr. Edgar Davidson (Monthly sub.) ...	20
Mr. E. L. Agassiz (Monthly sub.) ...	20
Mr. E. H. Sharp (Monthly sub.) ...	30
Mr. C. G. Alabaster (Monthly sub.) ...	20
Staff-General Post Office (Monthly sub.) ...	39.35
Messrs. J. R. Michael and Co. ...	600
Some members of the Hongkong Club (Monthly sub.) ...	7.39
Collection taken at Tai Koo B.B. Club on 18/5/18 ...	45
Part proceeds of St. George's Day (\$20,000) ...	125,490.20
"Refrigerator" per Hongkong Daily Press ...	10
Haji Vally Mohamed ...	2.88
Haji Abba ...	2.50
Mr. P. B. Watson ...	2.50
Ojagar Singh (Monthly sub.) ...	10
Mr. R. A. Curran (Monthly sub.) ...	5
Mr. S. A. Box ...	50
E. F. (Monthly sub.) ...	280
Mr. S. G. Newall (Monthly sub.) ...	50
Mr. C. D. Wilkinson (Monthly sub.) ...	20
Mr. F. B. L. Bowley ...	300
E. H. B. ...	150
Mrs. E. G. Murray Scott (Monthly sub.) ...	20
L.N.L. (Monthly sub.) ...	75
Kowloon British School (Monthly sub.) ...	11.40
Staff-Messrs. Lane Crawford & Co. (Monthly sub.) ...	150
Mr. Yee ...	10
Mr. Owen Carstensen (Monthly sub.) ...	10
Mr. T. King (Monthly sub.) ...	10
Mr. F. E. A. Wornee (Monthly sub.) ...	5
Mr. J. P. Elster (Monthly sub.) ...	5
Mr. R. C. Jensen (Monthly sub.) ...	5
P. and Co. (Monthly sub.) ...	180
C. B. B. (Monthly sub.) ...	25
Mr. G. H. Wakeman (Monthly sub.) ...	25
Mr. E. Irving (Monthly sub.) ...	10
Chief Inspector Kerr (Monthly sub.) ...	5
Inspector Gordon (Monthly sub.) ...	3
Sergeant Willis (Monthly sub.) ...	3
Ladies Working Party of the Union Church (Monthly sub.) ...	50
Britishers (Monthly sub.) ...	100
Wong Sin Woon (Monthly sub.) ...	10
Mr. D. W. Tratman (Monthly sub.) ...	30
Mr. L. A. Langley (Monthly sub.) ...	5
Mr. J. C. Wildie (Monthly sub.) ...	5
Mr. H. Skott (Monthly sub.) ...	100
Mr. J. L. McPherson (Monthly sub.) ...	10
Collection from Boxes at Peak Hotel, G.P.O., Phoenix Club, Peak Tram Station, Star Ferry	

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

WAR LOTTERIES.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

Sir.—How does this strike you? Regarding the recent lottery in aid of the Red Cross Fund, why not make it a quarterly fixture for the length of the war and say two years after? It would be quite a good thing if this were done, and I will explain how.

A quarterly lottery, say of 50,000 tickets would render \$250,000 and by deducting 25 per cent. would realise annually the full receipts of one drawing i.e., \$250,000. This would provide at present rate of exchange nearly \$1,000 weekly, which would be ample to support a Hongkong Hospital at Home, to which all men from east of Suez could be sent in preference to others. This would prove very beneficial to these men as probably friends would meet, and in any case it would be a great honour to all in the East.

To make the lottery a success there should be some 200 prizes, the first being \$50,000, the second \$30,000, and the third say \$15,000 the remainder of the prizes being made up of smaller prizes down to say \$5. The tickets would sell like hot cakes and as far as the tickets are concerned it would be only a one-man job to send them out to outposts and vendors in the Colony. Many people are in favour of this and I am sure the outposts would fall in with the scheme as readily as I can assure you, the people of Hongkong will.

Yours etc.
CARITAS PUBLICO.
Hongkong, June 28, 1918.

LAWN TENNIS.

More League Matches.

In the Second Division of the Tennis League, the Chinese Recreation Club beat the Club de Recreio by 51 games to 43. The following Junior League matches have also been decided:—

Kowloon C. C. v. Naval Dockyard.

This match was won by the Dockyard by 57 games to 42.

Scores.—

Souza and Davidson lost to Pile and Black 3-8, lost to Parry and Crocker 4-7, beat McCormac and Wright 8-5.

Brown and Talip lost to Pile and Black 4-7, beat Parry and Crocker 7-4, beat McCormac and Wright 9-2.

Head and Eison lost to Pile and Black 1-10, lost to Parry and Crocker 5-8, lost to McCormac and Wright 3-8.

St. Stephen's College v. Stonecutters.

Won by the college by 66 games to 33. Details:—

H. P. Yew and S. H. Ng beat Horlop and Carruthers 8-3, beat Knight and White 7-4, beat Green and Dunbar 10-1.

H. H. Tsai and K. P. Lin beat Horlop and Carruthers 8-3, beat Knight and White 7-4, beat Green and Dunbar 8-3.

Britton and M. K. Yuen beat Horlop and Carruthers 6-5, beat Knight and White 6-5, beat Green and Dunbar 6-5.

The Colony's Health.

Yesterday's health return shows seven cases of spotted fever (all fatal), three of plague (one fatal) and one fatal occurrence of enteric. All the sufferers were Chinese.

Pipe Fund.

Mr. F. G. Beoko (Monthly sub.) ... 10

Amounts remitted ... \$144,880.87

Amounts remitted ... \$1,067,987.61

Balance in hand \$50,990.56

H. J. STARR,
Hon. Treasurer.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1918.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

JUNKET

Cannot be excelled with tinned
or fresh stewed fruit.

COULOMMIER CHEESE. COTTAGE CHEESE

NOURISHING & IDEAL FOOD.

DEVONSHIRE CREAM

CAN ALWAYS BE HAD.

WE SUPPLY JUNKET TABLET ON APPLICATION.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FAIRALL & CO.

ANNUAL SUMMERSALE

ON

Tuesday,
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ALL GOODS GREATLY

REDUCED.

'Phone 644.

EXPORT PROSECUTIONS.

Messrs. Butterfield and Swire Summoned.

There were three summonses before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, for offences under the Imports and Exports Ordinance.

The first case called was that in which Messrs. Butterfield and Swire were summoned for failing to furnish within forty-eight hours a complete statement of the articles exported by the s.s. *Chinhua*, contrary to the Ordinance.

The defendants were represented by Mr. D. J. Lewis, and Mr. D. W. Tratman, Superintendent of Imports and Exports, appeared to prosecute.

Mr. Lewis asked for a week's remand, and also suggested that the case should be withdrawn, for he thought it was a trumpety case and a waste of business men's time to attend the Court.

Mr. Tratman denied that the case was trumpety or a waste of time and said that if business men did not want to waste time they should comply with the Ordinance.

The case was adjourned until Saturday, July 7.

Mr. A. D. Galloway, of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, manager of the China Navigation Steamship Company, was also summoned for exporting 75 cartons of camel-hair belting to Canton, by the s.s. *Fatchan*, without a permit, on June 20.

Mr. Lewis also represented the defendant in this case and asked for an adjournment, which was granted.

The general manager of Messrs. E. Hing and Co., of Queen's Road Central, was also charged with exporting 75 cartons of camel-hair belting to Canton by the same steamer.

In this case Mr. Lewis said that it should not be heard before the other, for it might be prejudicial to his client.

The case was, accordingly, adjourned until the same day.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

THURSDAY, the 4th July 1918, commencing at 11 a.m.

at No. 3 Godown of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. (Kowloon)

(For account of the concerned)

5 SAXON MOTOR CARS.

(2 seaters 4 cylinders, latest model) all more or less damaged in transit.

On view from Wednesday the 3rd July 1918.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEORGE P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Young OF FICE ASSISTANT typist preferred. Apply in own writing, with copy of references, to W. B. Bailey & Co., Ltd., Kowloon.

WANTED.—High rent offered for GOOL FURNISHED HOUSE in elevated position. Apply No. 1400 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

NOTICE.

THE main course at Fanling will be CLOSED for play on and after MONDAY 15th July until further notice.

JOHN DE B. LANCASTER, Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 28th June, 1918.

BATHING SUITS

All sizes in various Plain Colours and Fancy Stripes. From \$3.50 per suit.

RUBBER EAR STOPPLES.

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MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS

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Wm. Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

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DOUBLE **TERAIS AND STRAW HATS** IN THE LATEST STYLES. SMART WHITE & COLOURED PUCCAREES.

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CELEBRATED SWEETENED **LEMON SQUASH CORDIAL.** PRESERVATISED

MADE WITH FRESH AUSTRALIAN LEMONS AND PURE SUGAR.

Price per doz. Quarts. \$13.50

" " Bottle \$1.20

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P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.P. L. Knight,
Acting Superintendent.

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DEFINITELY BOOK YOUR PASSAGE
NOWFor particulars regarding passage, fares, sailings, and rates of accommodation, also literature of trips and descriptive literature apply to
P. D. BUTTERFIELD,
GENERAL AGENT, PASSENGER DEPARTMENT,
Phone 752.
HONGKONG.For freight rates and through bills of lading, apply to
J. H. WALLACE,
GENERAL AGENT,
Phone 42.
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Sailings from Hongkong subject to alteration.

Destination.	Steamer & Displacement.	Sailing Dates.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Sado Maru T. 12,500	TUES. 19th July, at 11 a.m.
	*Kawachi Maru T. 12,500	FRI. 19th July, at 11 a.m.
	*Aki Maru T. 12,500	SAT. 20th July, at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Tango Maru T. 13,500	SATURDAY, 17th Aug.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE		

LONDON OR LIVERPOOL VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.
MELBOURNE VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.
NEW YORK VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

For date of sailing apply at the Company's Office.

1 Omitting Shanghai & Port Moller. Wireless Telegraphy.

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Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "Fashiki Maru," "Sado Maru," "Kawachi Maru," "Aki Maru," each of over 12,000 tons displacement.

Next sailings from Hongkong.

*Katori Maru FRI. 19th July, at 11 a.m.
*Suwa Maru WED. 14th Aug., at 11 a.m.

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For further information apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
B. MORI, Manager.

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FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

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KOREA MARU	20,000	13th Aug.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	27th Aug.
YENYO MARU	22,000	6th Sept.

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HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU.

SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ,

BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers.

KATO MARU 17,000 Leave Hongkong.

ANYO MARU 13,000 10th July.

NIPPON MARU 11,000 6th September.

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Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

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SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	19th June at 3 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Luchow	19th June at noon.
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	2nd July at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MILLS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Ample Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong June 27, 1918.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between
CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	To
---------	------	----------------------	------------------------	----

Tjiliwoek ... Kobe & Moji 29th June 2nd July Macassar

Tjimonok ... Amoy 6th July 10th July Batavia

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of moon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
York Building. 116

Telephone No. 1574.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving
Hailong...	J. W. Evans	FRI. 28th June at 1 p.m.
Haitan ...	A. E. Hodgins	TUES. 2nd July at 1 p.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration.)

For	Steamship	On
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri. 28th June at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Wingsang	Sun. 30th June at d'light.
TIENSIN via Chefoo	Chipshing	Tues. 2nd July at d'light.
SHANGHAI	Taisang	Tues. 2nd July at d'light.
HAIPHONG	Taksang	Tues. 2nd July at 7 a.m.
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Tues. 2nd July at noon.
MANILA	Tuensang	Fri. 5th July at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line is "temporarily" chartered owing to the war it is present a monthly service is maintained with Calcutta by the s.s. "KWAISANG" and "VITIN" calling at Singapore and Penang. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

SINGAPORE LINE.—The s.s. "VAN WAERWICKE" leaves for Singapore approximately every fortnight. This vessel has excellent accommodation for first class passengers, and is fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and a so-called fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—S

MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, June 13, 1918.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef Sirloin—Mei Lang Pa	lb. 24
Prime Cut	24
Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk	24
Roast—Shiu	24
Breast—Ngau Nam	24
Soup—Tong Yuk	24
Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	24
do.,—Siuom—Ngau Lau	24
Sausages—Ngau Cheung	No. 1 24
Bullock's Brains—No	per set 10
Tongue, fresh—Ngau Li	each 30
do.,—Siuom—Ham Ngau Li	1.00
Head—Ngau Tau	lb. 13
Heart—Ngau Sam	10
Ham, Salt—Ngau Kin	each 10
Feet—Ngau Kouk	10
Kidneys—Ngau Yiu	10
Tail—Ngau Mei	10
Liver—Ngau Kon	10
Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	set \$1.00
Calves' Head & Feet—Ngau-tai-tau-keuk	lb. 20
Mutton Chop—Yeung Pei Kwai	20
Leg—Yeung Pei	20
Shoulder—Yeung Shau	20
Saddle—Yeung Gai Yuk	20
Pigs Chidlings—Chu Chong	per set 4
Brains—Chu No	lb. 14
Feet—Chu Kouk	10
Ery—Chu Chap	10
Head—Chu Tau	10
Heart—Chu Sam	10
Kidneys—Chu Yiu	10
Liver—Chu Kon	10
Pork Chop—Chu Pai Kwai	24
Leg—Chu Pei	24
Loins—	24
Fat or Lard—Chu Yau	21
Sheep's Head and Feet—Yeung Tau Keuk	set 65
Heart—Yeung Sam	each 9
Kidneys—Yeung Yiu	13
Liver—Yeung Kon	13
Smoking Pigs, to order—Chu Tsai	20
Suet, Beef—Shang Ngau Yau	20
Mutton—Shang Young Yau	20
Veal—Ngau Tsai Yuk	20
Sausages—Ngau Tsai Cheung	No. 1 20

FISH

Barbel—Ka Yu	lb. 20
Bream—Pin Yu	18
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu	18
Carp—Li Yu	14
Catfish—Chik Yu	14
Codfish—Mun Yu	16
Crabs—Hoi	18
Outside Fish—Muk Yu	18
Dab—Sha Mang Yu	32
Dace—Wong Mei Lap	10
Dog Fish—Tui To Sha	10
Eels, Conger—Hoi Man	14
Fresh water—Tam Sui Yu	18
Yellow—Wong Sin	34
Frogs—Tin Kai	36

SEAFOOD

Garous—Shak Pan	44
Gudgou—Pak Kap Yu	17
Ham—Tao Pak	22
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Kap	22
Labrus—Wong Ka Yu	22
Loach—We Yu	23
Loach—Ling Ha	23
Mackerel—Chi Yu	22
Monk Fish—Mong Yu	24
Mullet—Chi Yu	18
Oysters—Shang Ho	18
Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yu	14
Perch—Tau Lo	18
Pike—Fa Pau Fong	18
Plaice—Pan Yu	16
Pommet, Black—Hak Ohong	28
Pommet, White—Pak Ohong	32
Prawns—Ming Ha	34
Ray—Fai Pa Sha	10
Rock Fish—Shak Kan Fung	15
Roach—Chan Yu	14
Salmon—Ma Yu	32
Shark—Sha Yu	8
Skate—Po Yu	8
Shrimps—Ha	25
Snapper—Lap Yu	28
Solids—Tat Sha Yu	28
Tench—Wan Yu	18
Turbot—Oho How Yu	18
Turtles, small, fresh water—Keak Yu	80

FRUITS

Almonds—Bang Yau	lb. 35
Apples (California)—Kam Shan Ping Kho	18
Chesfoo—Tie Chum Ping Kho	18
Bananas, fragrant, Canton—San Shing Heng Chiu	5
(brides), Macao—San Heng Chiu	5
Chestnuts, Chinese—Fong Lai	11
Carambola—Yeung To	10
Cocoanuts—Ye Tse	each 10
Grapes—Pai Tai Tse	lb. 28
Lemons, China—Ling Mung	8
do.,—America—Kam Shan Ling Mung	each 8
Lichees Dried—(small stone)—Lai Chi Kon	lb. 28
do.,—Fresh	—
Oranges, (Canton), (Sweet)—Shan-shang Tim Ching	—
do.,—Sweet	—
Pears, (American)—Kam Shan Shoot Lay	—
(Canton), (Cooking)—Sha Li	19
Peanuts—Fa Shang	10
Persimmons, Large—Hung Tse	12
Plantain—Tai Chiu	2
Pumpkin, Swatow, Hung Lai	—
Pumelo, Siam—Chim Lo Yau	each 11
Shanghai—Lo Kwai	—
Walnuts—Hop To	lb. 14
do.,—Green—Sang Hop Tuo	—
Watermelon—(Am.)—Kam San Sai Kwa	each —

POULTRY

Chicken—Kai Tsai	lb. 30
Capons, Small—Sin Kai	30
do.,—Large	36
Ducks—Ap	24
Doves—Pan Kau	18
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz 17
(fresh)—	24
Fowls, Canton—Kai	lb. 35
Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai	36
Geese—Ngo	25
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kap	each 30
Hoihow—Hoi How Pak Kap	24
Snipe—Sha Tsui	each 22
Turkeys, Cook—Fo Kai Kung	lb. 60
do.,—Hen	50
Pheasant—Shan Kai	—
Quail—Om Chun	—
Partridges—Che Kn	—

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Nippon Kogyo Debentures.

The Nippon Kogyo Gingo, the semi-official bank, has decided to issue debentures for ¥500,000,000 for investment in China. On the 12th ultimo representatives of the Syndicate Banks in Tokyo and Osaka met at the Bankers' Club, Tokyo, to discuss the terms of the issue, on which a decision was quickly reached. The total amount of debentures is ¥500,000,000. They will bear interest at 5 1/2 per cent per annum, and the issue price is ¥96, while redemption is to be completed in five years. The net rate of interest works out at 6.45 per cent, deducting income tax therefrom. The debentures will be issued in denominations of ¥50, ¥100, ¥500, ¥1,000, ¥5,000, and ¥10,000, and the subscription list will be open from July 1st to 6th. The debentures will be treated by the Bank of Japan on the same footing as National Bonds. Of the ¥500,000,000 representing the total amount of the proposed debentures, ¥20,000,000 will be paid to China under the agreement reached regarding the Telegraph Loan to China, and the remainder will be used in making a further loan to that country.

Korean Rice.

Rice markets in Korea have recently collapsed as a result of the action taken by the Japanese authorities in assuming control of foreign rice as a means of checking the advance in price. Korean holders of stocks have refrained from disposing of them in anticipation of a further advance, but their expectation has failed to materialize owing to the Government action taken in Japan proper. Not only has there been no further advance, but quotations have recently been declining. As a result large stocks have been thrown on the market to be shipped to Japan, and consignments have been pouring into Chemulpo, Chinampo, and other ports in greater quantity than the ships can take away. It is reported that their are large accumulations in these ports, while freight-rates have undergone considerable advance. Up to recently the rate was ¥180 per 100 koku from Chemulpo to Osaka; it has now risen to ¥225.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T	3/34
Demand	3/34
30 d/a	3/34
60 d/a	3/34
4 m/a	3/34
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	189 1/2
T/T Japan	147 1/2
T/T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
T/T San Francisco	78
do & New York	149 1/2
T/T Java	Nom.
T/T Marks	448
T/T France	448
Demand, Paris	448 1/2

BUYING.

4 m/a L/C	3/4 1/2
4 m/a D/P	3/4 1/2
5 m/a L/C	3/4 1/2
30 d/a Sydney & Melbourne	3/4 1/2
30 d/a San Francisco	79 1/2
4 m/a Marks	Nom.
4 m/a France	461
Demand, Germany	468
Demand, New York	78 1/2
T/T Bombay	Nom.
Demand, Bombay	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	156 1/2
Demand, Singapore	139 1/2
On Haiphong	147 1/2 prem.
On Saigon	147 1/2 prem.
On Bangkok	147 1/2
Sovereign	6.00 Nom.
Gold Leaf, per oz	45.40
Bar Silver, per oz	48 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100.	
H'kong 50 cts sub.	4 per.
10	40.50 prem.
5	81.00 prem.
Canton	4 1/2 cts.

BANKS

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

Established 1880.
Authorized Capital Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital " 42,000,000
Reserve Fund " 23,100,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA

Branches	and	Agents
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Canton	New York	Singapore
Colon	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Peking	Tientsin
Hongkong	Rangoon	Yokohama
Kobe	Shanghai	
Lyons	Shanghai	
Manila	Shanghai	
Peking	Shanghai	
Rangoon	Shanghai	
Singapore	Shanghai	
Sourabaya	Shanghai	
Tientsin	Shanghai	
Yokohama	Shanghai	

Interest allowed on Current Accounts deposited for fixed periods at rates to be quoted on application.

EISHI ONO, Manager.
Hongkong, 11th March, 1918.

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 5% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

Subscribed Capital—France 45,000,000.
Paid up " 22,500,000.
(1/2 of the Capital, i.e. Francs 11,250,000 subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the Board of Directors—André Berthelot.
General Manager—A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE:
74, Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES:

SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, MANILA, CANTON, HANKOW, PEKING, SAIGON, HAIKOW, YUNNANFOU.

BANKERS:
In FRANCE—Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
LONDON—London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.
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Correspondents in the chief commercial centres of the world.

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Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold, Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Special facilities for French exchange.

M. ROUET DE JOUENEL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH:
Queen's Building,
1, Collyer Quay.
Tel. 2440.

NOTICES

PEARL TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

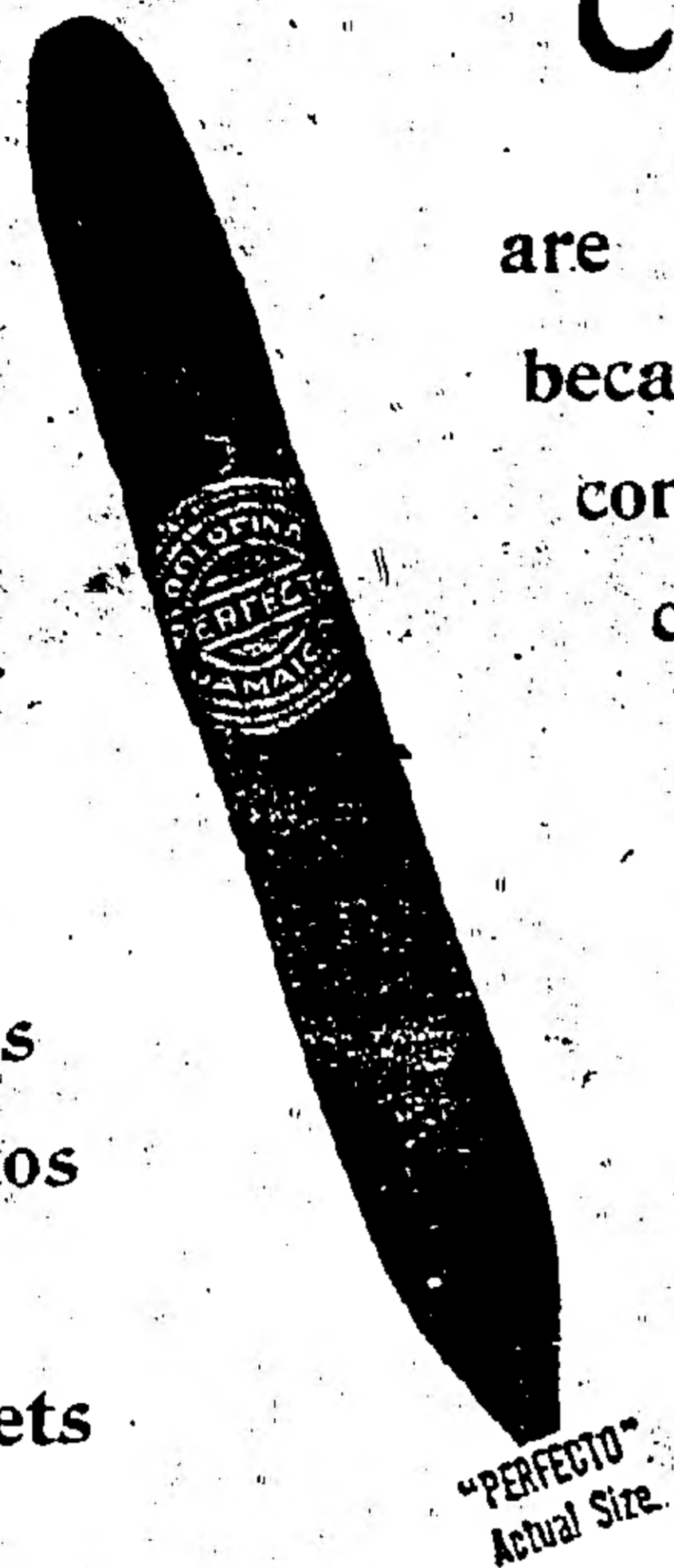
TIME TABLE			
8.00 A.M.	8.15 A.M.	8.30 A.M.	8.45 A.M.
8.15 A.M.	8.30 A.M.	8.45 A.M.	9.00 A.M.
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12.30 P.M.	12.45 P.M.	1.00 P.M.	1.15 P.M.
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1.30 P.M.	1.45 P.M.	1.55 P.M.	2.05 P.M.
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2.05 P.M.	2.15 P.M.	2.25 P.M.	2.35 P.M.
2.15 P.M.	2.25 P.M.	2.35 P.M.	2.45 P.M.
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2.35 P.M.	2.45 P.M.	2.55 P.M.	3.05 P.M.
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4.45 P.M.	4.55 P.M.	5.05 P.M.	5.15 P.M.
4.55 P.M.	5.05 P.M.	5.15 P.M.	5.25 P.M.
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are always fresh
because an ever
constant demand
created by their
quality insures
a quick turnover
of stock

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Two sizes
Perfectos
&
Bouquets



STOCKED BY ALL
LEADING TOBACCONISTS

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

POST OFFICE.

Monday, the 1st July, being a General Holiday, the Post Office will be open from 8 to noon. There will be one delivery of ordinary correspondence and one collection of letters from the Pillar Boxes.

The Money Order Office will be entirely closed.

Found in the Public Hall of the G.P.O. one pair of Danesee bangles and one lady's umbrella. Owners should apply for return of same to inquiry office G.P.O.

No unofficial letter addressed to Abadan, Ahwas or Mohammara in the Persian Gulf may exceed eight ounces in weight.

The importation by post into Japan of foreign rice, except such as may be imported by the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce and those designated by him, is prohibited.

This prohibition is not applicable to rice imported into Taiwan (Formosa) and Karabuto (Japanese Saghalien).

The Parcel Post Service to the Portuguese Colonies in West Africa and to Spanish Offices in Morocco (except for Prisoners-of-War) is suspended.

Until further notice parcels for civil addresses in the provinces of Udine, Vicenza, Treviso, Padua, Venice and Belluno in Italy will not be accepted for transmission unless posted under the British War Office Permit.

On and after May 1st 1918, Imperial Postal Orders will be cashed in India at the rate of 1/8 to the rupee.

The amount of the charge per parcel is fixed at 5 sen per day after the expiration of the period stipulated.

Registered and Parcel Mails close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

From the 1st May 1918 there will be three General Deliveries daily from the District Post Offices except on Sunday and Holidays when there will be one delivery only.

The hours of delivery will be as follows:—Week days 9 a.m. 1 p.m. and 5 p.m. Sundays and Holidays noon.

Information has been received from the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs India, that on and after 1st April 1918, the Post Office of Japan will collect a demurrage charge from the addressee of parcels on which Customs duties or inland taxes are imposed in Japan, not withdrawn from the Post Office within 20 days from the date of the notice of their arrival to be sent to the addressee.

The importation into the Commonwealth of Australia of tea, other than that grown or produced in British Possessions, is prohibited, unless the consent in writing of the Commonwealth Minister for Trade and Customs has been first obtained.

The Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, India, advises that:—The Parcel Post Service to the Indian Civil Postal Agencies at Amritsar, Amara, Bangalore, Bikaner, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Cochin, Ferozepore, Gwalior, Haridwar, Jalandhar, Kanpur, Lucknow, Madras, Meerut, Patna, Rangoon, Secunderabad, Shimla, Srinagar, Tashkent, Travancore, and Zahir in Mesopotamia is suspended and that piece-goods, haberdashery and similar articles, except those intended for the personal use of the addressee and not for sale, cannot be sent to those offices or to Abadan, Ahwas or Mohammara by the latter post, and that such articles if received will not be delivered and will be liable to confiscation.

The Parcel Post Services to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces), and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Ethiopia, French Somaliland, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, India via Dacca, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Cape Town and Europe via Cape—29th June, 10 a.m.
Batavia, Samarang, Sourabaya and Port Moresby—29th June, 10 a.m.
Philippine Islands—29th June, 11 a.m.
Shanghai and North China—29th June, 2 p.m.
Shanghai and North China—29th June, 8 p.m.
Philippine Islands—29th June 5 p.m.

SUNDAY, 30th June.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung—30th June, 9 a.m.

MONDAY, 1st July.
Shanghai and North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central and South America and Europe via San Francisco—1st July, 10.30 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.
Hainan—1st July, Noon.
Chiao and Tientsin—1st July, Noon.

TUESDAY, 2nd July.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung—2nd July, 8 a.m.
Amoy—2nd July, 9 a.m.
Sundata—2nd July, 11 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa—2nd July, 1 p.m.

THURSDAY, 4th July.
Shanghai and North China—4th July, 2 p.m.

FRIDAY, 5th June.
Japan via Kobe—5th July, 11 a.m.

SATURDAY, 6th June.
Japan via Kobe, Osaka, United States, Central and South America and Europe via Seattle—6th June, 10.30 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.
Tientsin—6th July, 5 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 10th July.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Bombay, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Suez—10th July, 10.30 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

WEATHER REPORT.

June 27th 1918. Warning to Hongkong, Coast Ports, and Manila. A typhoon in Lat 15° N. Long 125° E. moving W. 4 to 5 m.p.h.

June 27th 12th 47m.—Owing to the absence of telegraphic returns from important stations, no summary of pressure changes and distribution can be issued. The typhoon will probably cross Luzon on a westerly track to-day. The weather map will be published when sufficient returns are available.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st 37.02 inches against an average of 37.93 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

Station.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Winds.	Direction.	Force.	Weather.
1 Hongkong to Gap Rock.							Light variable winds, probably freshening from N.E. fine.
2 Formosa Channel.							None.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamoo.							None.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan.							None.
China Coast Meteorological Register.							June 28, a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Winds. Direction. Force.	Weather.